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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/736,223	12/15/2000	Gerard D. Lynch	SYMC1029	8517
34350	7590	04/08/2005	EXAMINER	
GUNNISON, MCKAY & HODGSON, L.L.P. 1900 GARDEN ROAD, SUITE 220 MONTEREY, CA 93940			NGUYEN, CHAU T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2176	

DATE MAILED: 04/08/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/736,223

Applicant(s)

LYNCH ET AL.

Examiner

Chau Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 December 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Amendment, received on 12/29/2004, has been entered. Claims 1-51 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 3-4, 6-9, 11-13, 15-19, 21-22, 24-28, 30, 33-34, 36, 38-40, 42, 45-46, 48 and 50-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Britton et al. (Britton), US Patent No. 6,654,814 and further in view of Kim, US Patent No. 6,546,002.

4. As to claims 1, 19, 28 and 40, Britton discloses a format management method for transferring and converting, over a network, a profile of a first specific format, to a second related format with respect to a receiving computer-based device, so that the

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receiving computer-based device will have a substantially similar operating environment to that associated with said profile, said method comprising:

a. downloading a software module onto said receiving computer-based device (col. 10, lines 34-48: the client side proxy may be a stand alone program or may be an applet, "plug-in" or other program which is downloaded to the client data processing);

b. identifying via said software module a first directive file, comprising said profile of said first specific format, located on a remote storage device, said profile comprising application settings, files, and other data (col. 10, line 49 – col. 11, line 61: retrieving user preferences which contain preferences for content such as the display of images, formatting preferences such as fonts , limiting displays to an initial screen);

However, Britton does not explicitly disclose c. checking if a platform of said receiving computer-based device supports said first specific format associated with said first directive file, and if said receiving computer-based device requires a second related format;

d. converting said first directive file of said first specific format to a second directive file of said second related format compatible with said receiving computer-based device; and

e. receiving said second directive file of said second related format, compatible with said receiving computer-based device, from said remote storage device to said receiving computer-based device, and said second directive file of said second related format comprising of application settings, files, and other data is installed on said

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receiving computer-based device such that said receiving computer-based device has said substantially similar operating environment to that associated with said stored profile.

Kim discloses a system and method that allows user to access specific documents, files, programs, applications, URL bookmarks, user profile data, and other menu items from any computer device located in any geographic location (Abstract). Kim also discloses Server 150 is used to store applications (documents, files, programs, bookmarks, or user profile data) that can be retrieved by mobile interface agent 102 (software module) for the user (col. 7, lines 12-51 and col. 8, lines 24-32), and when a user saves a document from a first computer device in the profile manager, and then later access that document from a second computer device, another feature of mobile interface agent detects the platform it is running on, the profile manager will convert the document from the first computer device to a proper format (second computer device) (col. 13, line 35 – col. 14, line 18). Further, the mobile interface agent contacts the profile manager and downloads all of the required user profile, application, data and use them (col. 15, lines 5-25). Thus, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Kim and Britton to include checking if said recipient computer's platform supports said first specific format associated with said first directive file, and if said recipient computer requires a second related format; converting said first directive file of said first specific format to a second directive file of said second related format compatible with said receiving computer-based device; and receiving said second directive file of second related format, compatible with said receiving computer-based device, from said storage

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device to said receiving computer-based device, and said second directive file of second related format comprising of application settings, files, and other data is installed on said receiving computer-based device such that said receiving device has a substantially similar operating environment to that associated with said stored profile. Kim's system would allow user accessing and run any software programs, files, documents and bookmarks from any computer and from any geographical location.

5. As to claims 3, 12, 21, 33 and 45, Britton and Kim disclose wherein said network is any of the following: HTTP-based, Internet, wide area networks (WANs), local area networks (LANs), virtual LANs, wireless, web, or telecommunication based (Britton, Fig. 1, and col. 2, lines 47-63).

6. As to claims 4, 13, 22, 30 and 42, Britton and Kim disclose wherein said receiving computer-based device is any of the following: personal computer systems, laptops, portable computers, web and WAP phones (Britton, col. 8, line 47-64 and Fig. 1).

7. As to claims 6, 15, 24, 38 and 50, Britton and Kim disclose wherein said network is an enterprise network and said remote storage device is an enterprise server (Britton, Fig. 1 and col. 8, line 47 – col. 9, line 47).

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8. As to claims 7, 16, 25, 36 and 48, Britton and Kim disclose wherein said settings comprise any of the following: hardware settings, system settings, attached device settings, application settings, document settings, desktop settings, e-mail settings, addressbook settings, bookmarks, or cookies (Britton, col. 7, line 48 – col. 8, line 4 and col. 10, line 63 – col. 11, line 25).

9. As to claims 8, 17 and 26, Britton and Kim disclose wherein said software module is written in an object-oriented higher level language (Britton, col. 6, lines 42-57).

10. As to claims 9, 18 and 27, Britton and Kim disclose wherein said software module further includes ActiveX support (Britton, col. 6, lines 42-57).

11. As to claims 34 and 46, Britton and Kim disclose wherein said transporting said rendered data is accomplished via JavaBeans (Britton, col. 6, lines 42-57).

12. As to claims 39 and 51, Britton and Kim, disclose wherein said method further comprises caching the rendered data for future access by requesting telephone (Britton, col. 10, lines 34-48).

13. Claims 2, 5, 10-11, 14, 20, 23, 29, 31-32, 35, 41, 43, 44 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Britton et al. (Britton), US Patent

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No. 6,654,814, Kim, US Patent No. 6,546,002 and further in view of Daswani et al. (Daswani), US Patent No. 6,477,565.

14. As to claims 2, 11 and 20, Britton and Kim disclose wherein said step of converting further comprises:

identifying said second related format associated with said receiving computer-based device requesting said directive file (Britton, col. 10, line 63 – col. 11, line 25);

However, Britton and Kim do not explicitly disclose parsing said first directive file associated with said receiving computer-based device to extract markup data; identifying a stylesheet, corresponding to said second related format; applying said identified stylesheet to said markup data from said parsed first directive file; and rendering said markup data, along with said applied stylesheet, in said identified second related format compatible with said receiving computer-based device.

Daswani discloses locating and parsing user-requested data will be in the form of HTML, XML, or a similar protocol (col. 8, lines 56-65). Daswani also discloses using HTML and XML to rewrite original data in an alternate format or language that represents the data presented in the original format in terms of content and function, data expressed in this alternated format is then restructured into the appropriate device-specific format for transmission (col. 9, lines 7-49 and col. 11, lines 44-53). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Daswani and Britton and Kim to include parsing said directive file associated with said requesting computer-based device to extract markup

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data; identifying a stylesheet, corresponding to said identified format; applying said identified stylesheet to said markup data from said parsed directive file; and rendering said markup data, along with said applied stylesheet, in said identified format compatible with said receiving computer-based device. Daswani's system would broaden the scope of Internet-sourced data types that a communication device could independently access and receive without requiring hardware or software modifications to such devices.

15. As to claims 5, 14, 23, 31, 32, 43 and 44, Britton and Kim and Daswani disclose wherein said markup data is any of the following: XML, SGML, or HTML (Daswani, col. 8, lines 56-65, col. 9, lines 7-49 and col. 11, lines 44-53).

16. As to claim 10, Britton discloses a format management method for transferring and converting, over a network, a profile of a first specific format, to a second related format with respect to a receiving computer-based device, so that the receiving computer-based will have a substantially similar operating environment to that associated with said profile, said method comprising:

a. downloading a software module onto a first computer-based device (col. 10, lines 34-48);

b. identifying, via said software module, said profile of said first specific format located on said first computer-based device, said profile comprising applications settings, files, and other data (col. 10, lines 49-62);

e. downloading a software module onto said receiving computer-based device associated said second specific format (col. 10, lines 34-48);

f. identifying, via said software module, said first directive file with said identified profile of said first specific format located on said remote storage device (col. 10, line 63 – col. 11, line 25);

However, Britton does not explicitly disclose

g. comparing said first specific format to said second related format, and if said compared formats are different;

h. converting said first directive file of said first specific format to a second directive file of said second related format compatible with said receiving computer-based device;

i. transferring said second directive profile to said receiving computer-based device, and

j. installing said second directive file on said receiving computer-based device such that said receiving computer-based device has said substantially similar operating environment to that associated with said first computer-based device.

Kim discloses a system and method that allows user to access specific documents, files, programs, applications, URL bookmarks, user profile data, and other menu items from any computer device located in any geographic location (Abstract). Kim also discloses Server 150 is used to store applications (documents, files, programs, bookmarks, or user profile data) that can be retrieved by mobile interface agent 102

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(software module) for the user (col. 7, lines 12-51 and col. 8, lines 24-32), and when a user saves a document from a first computer device in the profile manager, and then later access that document from a second computer device, another feature of mobile interface agent detects the platform it is running on, the profile manager will convert the document from the first computer device to a proper format (second computer device) (col. 13, line 35 – col. 14, line 18). Further, the mobile interface agent contacts the profile manager and downloads all of the required user profile, application, etc. data and use them (col. 15, lines 5-25). Thus, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Kim and Britton to include comparing said first specific format to said second specific format, and if said compared formats are different; converting said first directive file of said first specific format to a second directive file of said second related format compatible with said receiving computer-based device; transferring said second directive profile to said receiving computer-based device, and installing said second directive file on said receiving computer-based device such that said receiving computer-based device has said substantially similar operating environment to that associated with said first computer-based device. Kim's system would allow user accessing and run any software programs, files, documents and bookmarks from any computer and from any geographical location.

However, Britton and Kim do not explicitly disclose

- c. creating a first directive file comprising said identified profile;
- d. transferring said first directive file onto a remote storage device;

Daswani discloses locating and parsing user-requested data will be in the form of HTML, XML, or a similar protocol (col. 8, lines 56-65). Daswani also discloses using HTML and XML to rewrite original data in an alternate format or language that represents the data presented in the original format in terms of content and function, data expressed in this alternated format is then restructured into the appropriate device-specific format for transmission (col. 9, lines 7-49 and col. 11, lines 44-53). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Daswani and Britton and Kim to include creating a first directive file comprising said identified profile and transferring said first directive file onto a remote storage device. Daswani's system would broaden the scope of Internet-sourced data types that a communication device could independently access and receive without requiring hardware or software modifications to such devices.

17. As to claims 29, 41, Britton, Kim and Daswani disclose wherein said rendered data is encapsulated in a second directive file (Daswani, col. 9, lines 7-49 and 10, line 63 – col. 11, line 61: Daswani's system would broaden the scope of Internet-sourced data types that a communication device could independently access and receive without requiring hardware or software modifications to such devices).

18. As to claims 35 and 47, Britton, Kim and Daswani disclose wherein said stylesheet is in an XSL format (Daswani, col. 9, lines 7-49 and col. 11, lines 44-53).

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19. Claims 37 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Britton et al. (Britton), US Patent No. 6,654,814, Kim, US Patent No. 6,546,002 and further in view of Box et al. (Box), W3C Note 08 May 2000.

20. As to claims 37 and 49, Britton and Kim do not explicitly disclose wherein said transporting rendered data is accomplished via the simple object access protocol (SOAP). Box discloses SOAP is a lightweight protocol for exchange of information in a distributed environment and can be used in combination with a variety of other protocol (Abstract). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Britton, Kim, and Box to include transporting rendered data via SOAP. SOAP would define a simple mechanism for expressing application semantics by providing a modular packaging model and encoding mechanisms for encoding data within modules.

Response to Arguments

In the remarks, applicant(s) argued in substance that

A) Prior art fails to teach or suggest:

“A format management method for transferring and converting, over a network, a profile of a first specific format, to a second related format with respect to a receiving computer-based device, so that the receiving computer-based device will have a

substantially similar operating environment to that associated with said profile, said method comprising:

- a. downloading a software module onto said receiving computer-based device;
- b. identifying via said software module a first directive file, comprising said profile of said first specific format, located on a remote storage device, said profile comprising application settings, files, and other data;"

As to point A, in response to applicant's arguments, the recitation "A format management method for transferring and converting, over a network, a profile of a first specific format, to a second related format with respect to a receiving computer-based device, so that the receiving computer-based device will have a substantially similar operating environment to that associated with said profile, said method comprising" has not been given patentable weight because the recitation occurs in the preamble. A preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone. See *In re Hirao*, 535 F.2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976) and *Kropa v. Robie*, 187 F.2d 150, 152, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951). In this case, Britton discloses a. downloading a software module onto said receiving computer-based device (col. 10, lines 34-48: the client side proxy may be a stand alone program or may be an applet, "plug-in" or other program which is downloaded to the client data processing); b. identifying via said software module a first

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directive file, comprising said profile of said first specific format, located on a remote storage device, said profile comprising application settings, files, and other data (col. 10, line 49 – col. 11, line 61: retrieving user preferences which contain preferences for content such as the display of images, formatting preferences such as fonts , limiting displays to an initial screen);

B) “Kim does not cure this deficiency in Britton et al.” and “one of ordinary skill in the art would have no motivation to combine Britton et al. with Kim”

As to point B, In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Kim discloses a system and method that allows user to access specific documents, files, programs, applications, URL bookmarks, user profile data, and other menu items from any computer device located in any geographic location (Abstract). Kim also discloses Server 150 is used to store applications (documents, files, programs, bookmarks, or user profile data) that can be retrieved by mobile interface agent 102 (software module) for the user (col. 7, lines 12-51 and col. 8, lines 24-32), and when a

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user saves a document from a first computer device in the profile manager, and then later access that document from a second computer device, another feature of mobile interface agent detects the platform it is running on, the profile manager will convert the document from the first computer device to a proper format (second computer device) (col. 13, line 35 – col. 14, line 18). Further, the mobile interface agent contacts the profile manager and downloads all of the required user profile, application, data and use them (col. 15, lines 5-25). Thus, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Kim and Britton to include checking if said recipient computer's platform supports said first specific format associated with said first directive file, and if said recipient computer requires a second related format; converting said first directive file of said first specific format to a second directive file of said second related format compatible with said receiving computer-based device; and receiving said second directive file of second related format, compatible with said receiving computer-based device, from said storage device to said receiving computer-based device, and said second directive file of second related format comprising of application settings, files, and other data is installed on said receiving computer-based device such that said receiving device has a substantially similar operating environment to that associated with said stored profile. Kim's system would allow user accessing and run any software programs, files, documents and bookmarks from any computer and from any geographical location.

C) "Daswani et al. does not cure the previously described deficiencies in Britton et al. and Kim."

As to point C, Britton and Kim do not explicitly disclose parsing said first directive file associated with said receiving computer-based device to extract markup data; identifying a stylesheet, corresponding to said second related format; applying said identified stylesheet to said markup data from said parsed first directive file; and rendering said markup data, along with said applied stylesheet, in said identified second related format compatible with said receiving computer-based device. Daswani discloses locating and parsing user-requested data will be in the form of HTML, XML, or a similar protocol (col. 8, lines 56-65). Daswani also discloses using HTML and XML to rewrite original data in an alternate format or language that represents the data presented in the original format in terms of content and function, data expressed in this alternated format is then restructured into the appropriate device-specific format for transmission (col. 9, lines 7-49 and col. 11, lines 44-53). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Daswani and Britton and Kim to include parsing said directive file associated with said requesting computer-based device to extract markup data; identifying a stylesheet, corresponding to said identified format; applying said identified stylesheet to said markup data from said parsed directive file; and rendering said markup data, along with said applied stylesheet, in said identified format compatible with said receiving computer-based device. Daswani's system would broaden the scope of Internet-sourced data types that a communication device could independently access and receive without requiring hardware or software modifications to such devices.

D) "Box does not cure the previously described deficiencies in Britton et al. and Kim."

As to point D, Britton and Kim do not explicitly disclose wherein said transporting rendered data is accomplished via the simple object access protocol (SOAP). Box discloses SOAP is a lightweight protocol for exchange of information in a distributed environment and can be used in combination with a variety of other protocol (Abstract). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Britton, Kim, and Box to include transporting rendered data via SOAP. SOAP would define a simple mechanism for expressing application semantics by providing a modular packaging model and encoding mechanisms for encoding data within modules.

21. Applicant's arguments filed 12/29/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Please see the response to arguments above.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chau Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-4092. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am – 5:00 pm Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild, can be reached on (571) 272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Chau Nguyen
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2176


JOSEPH FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER